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Zollinger

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(54) **COMPRESSIBLE NEEDLELESS VALVE ASSEMBLY**

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A61M 39/10 (2006.01)

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See application file for complete search history.

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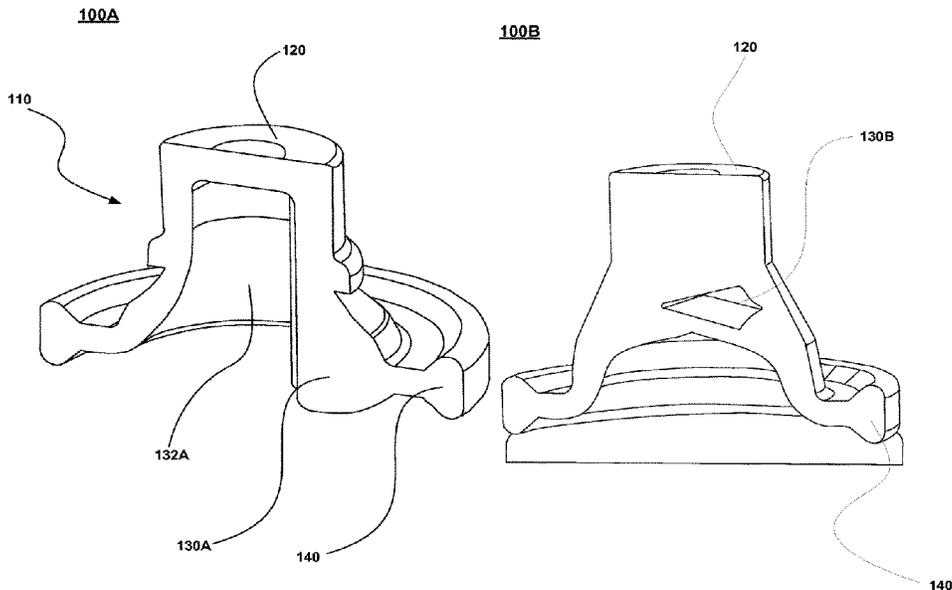
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A valve for a needleless valve system. The valve includes a body configured to be disposed in the needleless valve system and controlling fluid flow through the needleless valve system and wherein the body is tail-less. The body includes a continuous top surface, and a compression feature configured to control how the body is compressed to allow fluid flow through the needleless valve system.

18 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



Related U.S. Application Data

continuation of application No. 13/673,971, filed on Nov. 9, 2012, now Pat. No. 9,162,029.

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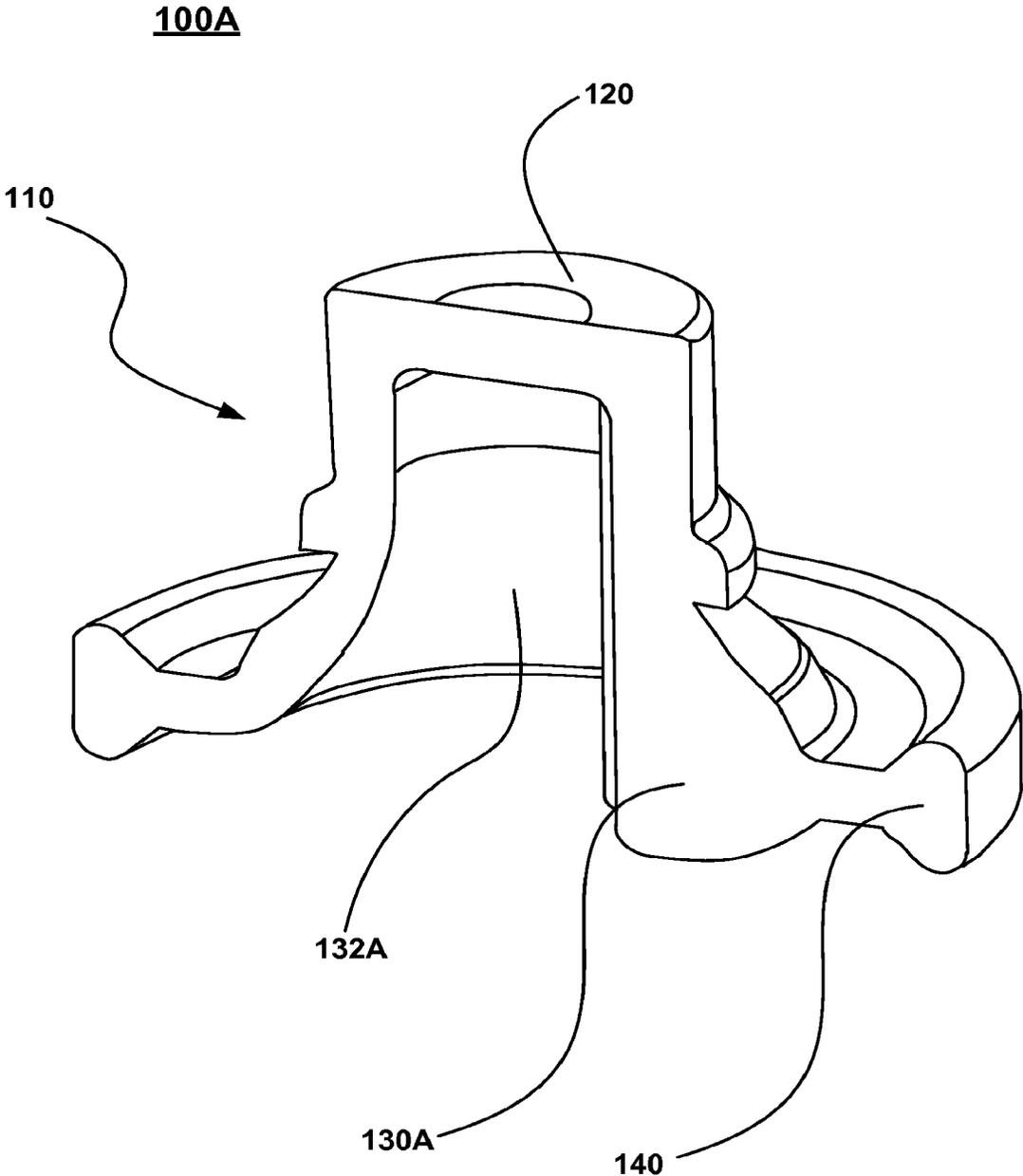


FIG. 1A

100B

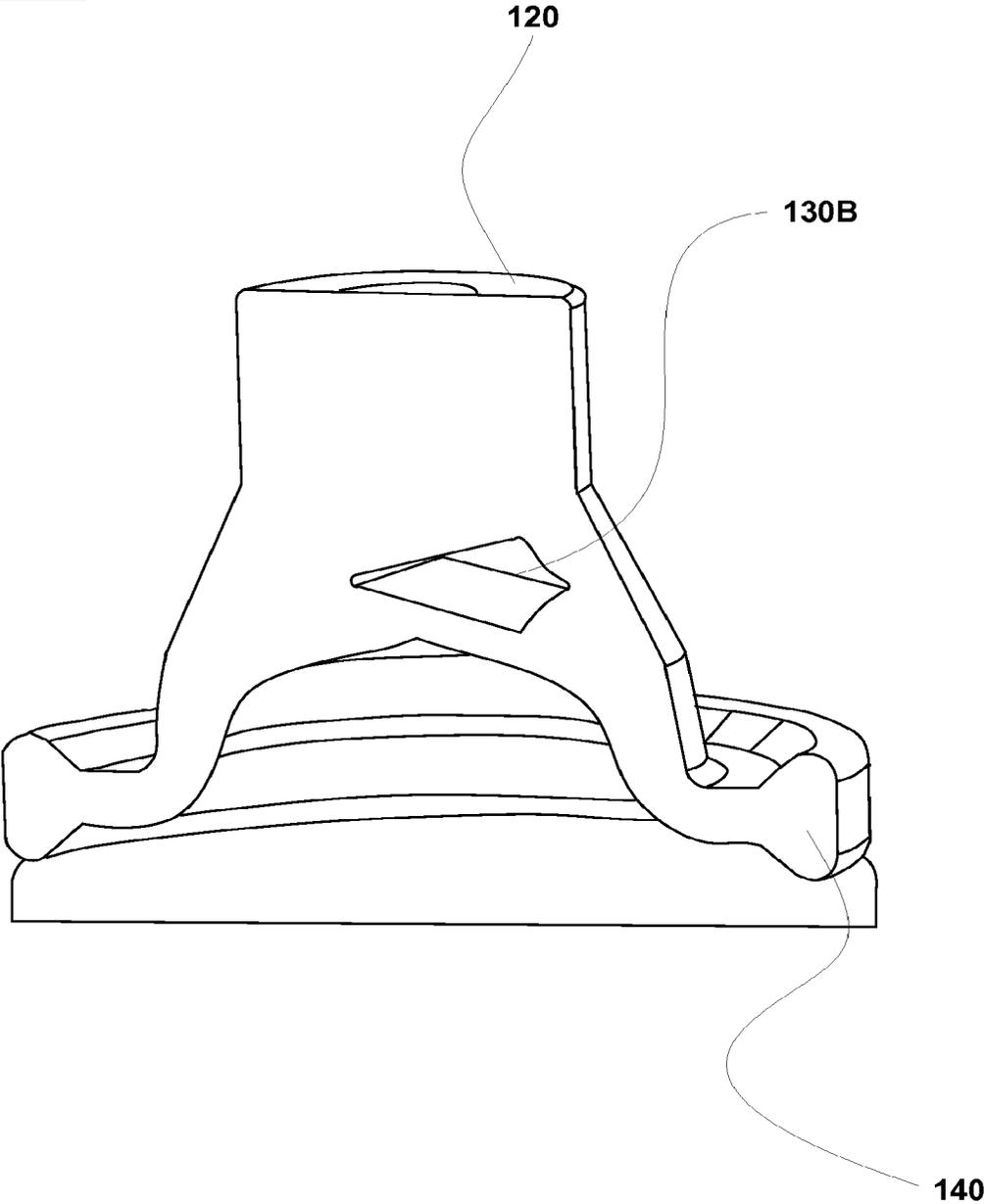


FIG. 1B

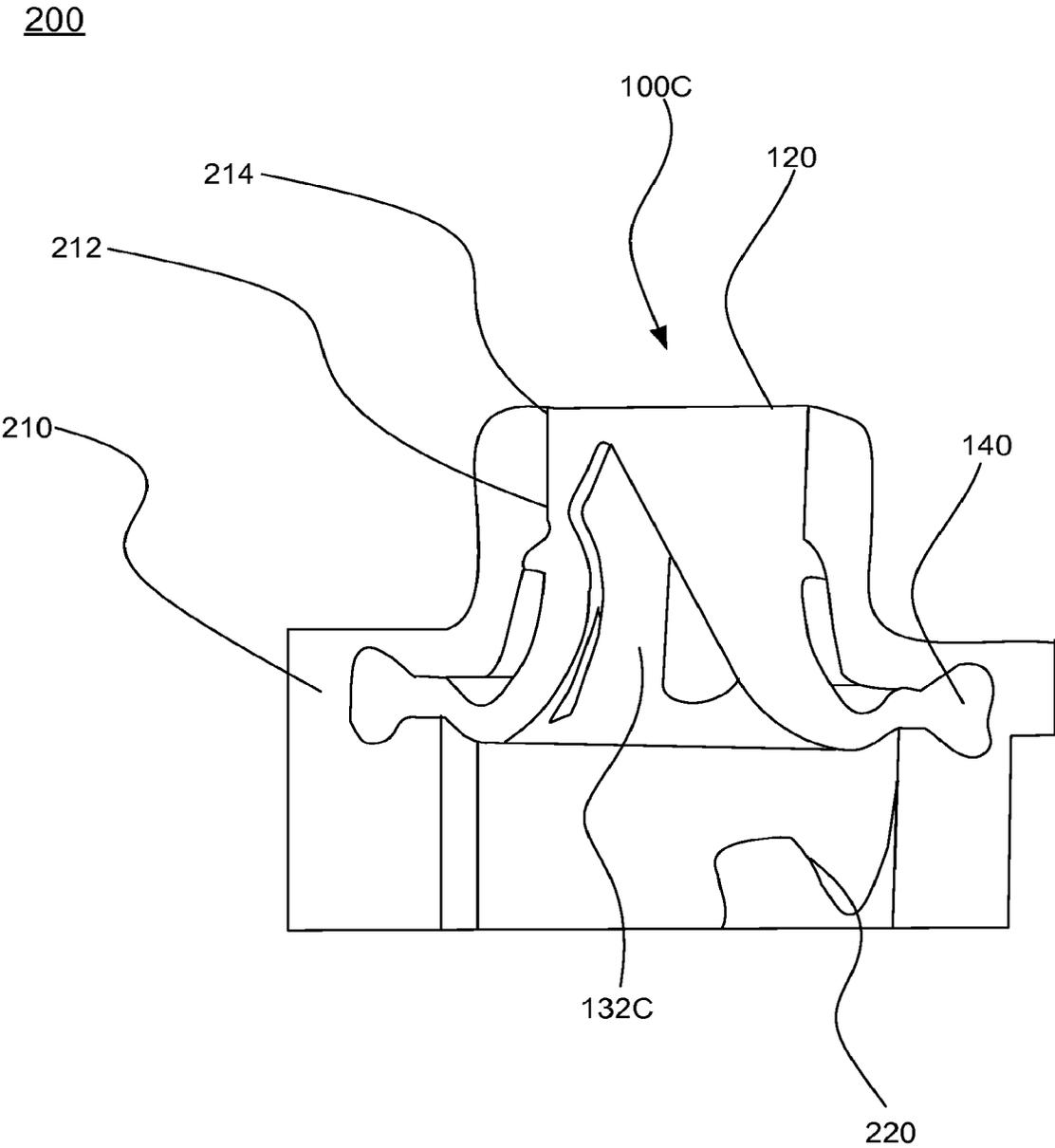


FIG. 2

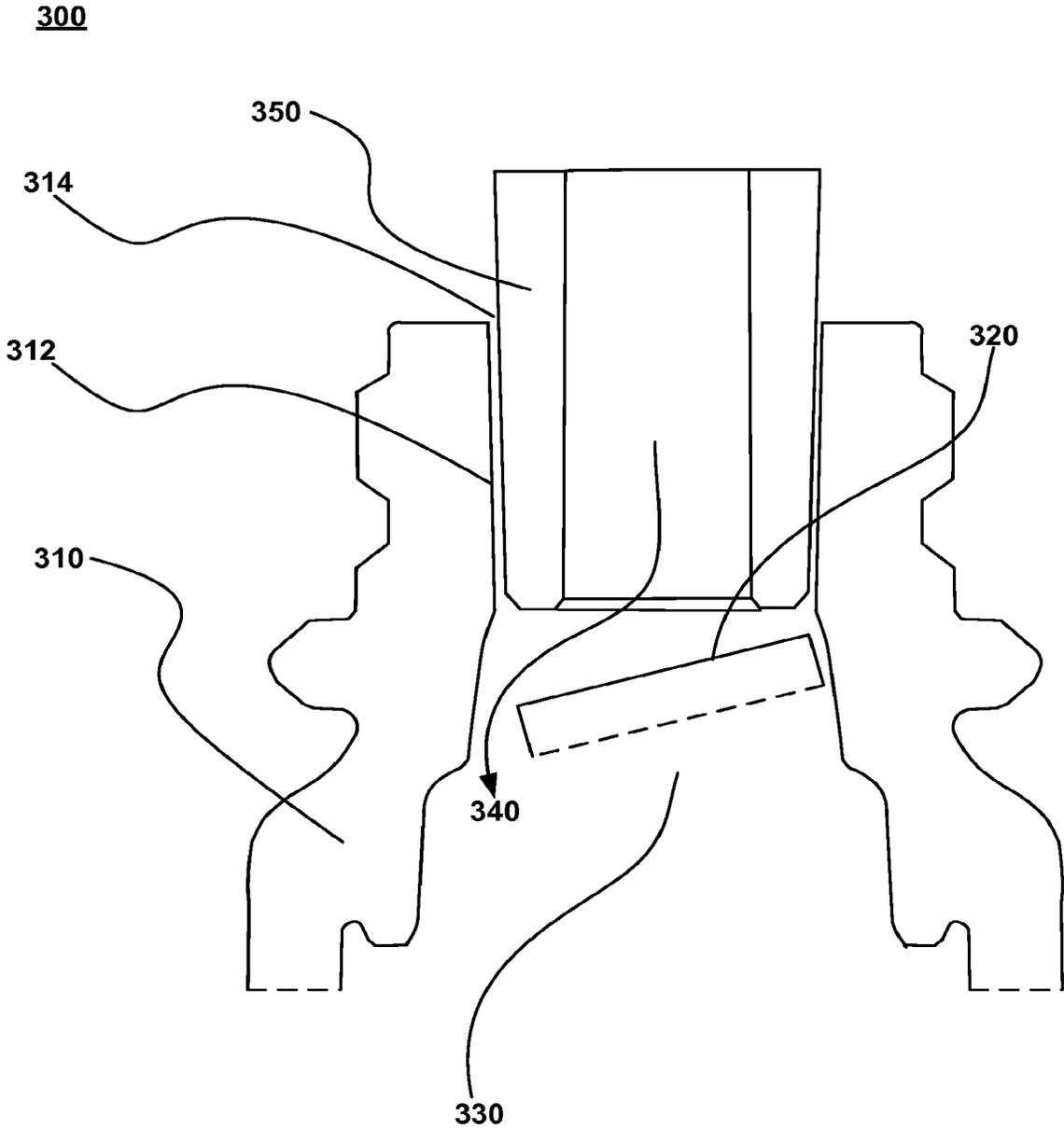


FIG. 3

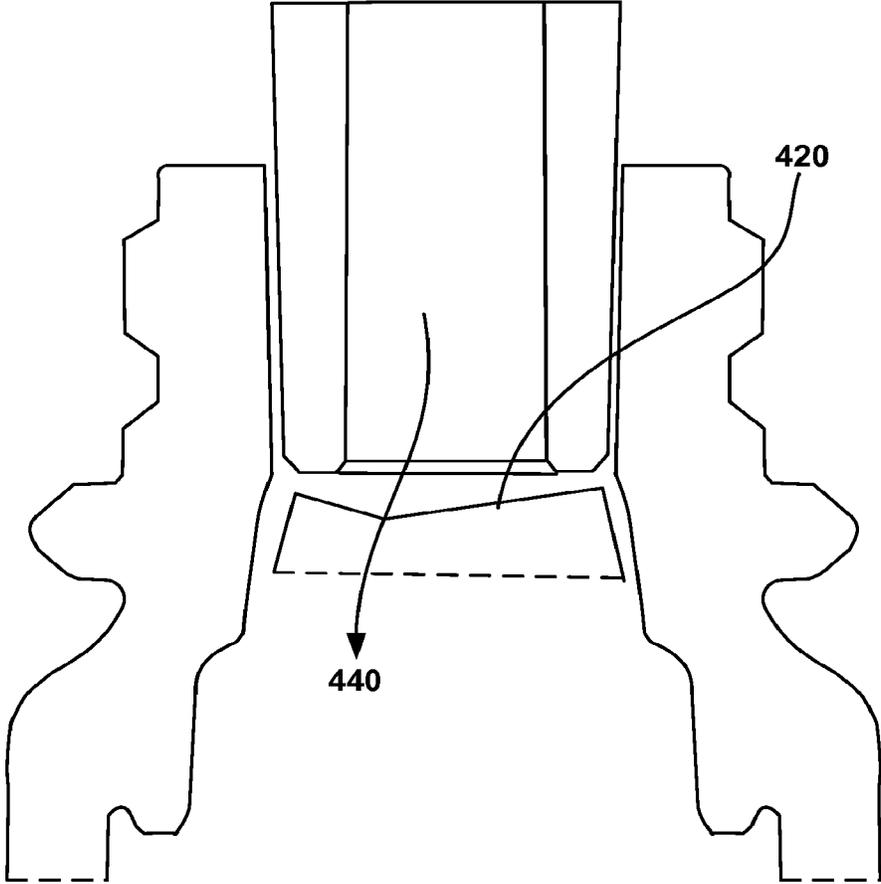


FIG. 4

COMPRESSIBLE NEEDLELESS VALVE ASSEMBLY

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/887,144, filed on Oct. 19, 2015, entitled "COMPRESSIBLE NEEDLELESS VALVE ASSEMBLY," which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/673,971, filed on Nov. 9, 2012, now U.S. Pat. No. 9,162,029, entitled "TAILLESS NEEDLELESS VALVE SYSTEM," the disclosure of each of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

BACKGROUND

A needleless valve system that includes a valve with a tail requires a housing that can encompass the tail. Accordingly, additional force is required to compress the tail and additional fluid is required to prime and/or flush the housing that encompasses the tail.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGS. 1A-B depicts embodiments of tail-less valves.

FIGS. 2-4 depicts embodiments of needleless valve systems.

The drawings referred to in this description should be understood as not being drawn to scale except if specifically noted.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Reference will now be made in detail to embodiments of the present technology, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. While the technology will be described in conjunction with various embodiment(s), it will be understood that they are not intended to limit the present technology to these embodiments. On the contrary, the present technology is intended to cover alternatives, modifications and equivalents, which may be included within the spirit and scope of the various embodiments as defined by the appended claims.

Furthermore, in the following description of embodiments, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present technology. However, the present technology may be practiced without these specific details. In other instances, well known methods, procedures, and components have not been described in detail as not to unnecessarily obscure aspects of the present embodiments.

FIGS. 1A-2 depicts an isometric cross-sectional view of various embodiments of valves 100A-C, respectively. Specifically, FIG. 2 depicts an isometric cross-sectional view of a needleless valve assembly 200.

Valves 100A-C are similar in structure and functionality. For clarity and brevity, the description herein, will focus on valve 100A. Valve 100A and other valves described herein can also be described as a valve plug, piston, etc. Valve 100A is configured to be utilized in a needleless valve system, which will be described in further detail below.

Valve 100A is tail-less. That is valve 100A does not include a tail that protrudes down from body 110.

In contrast, in conventional valves for a needleless valve system, the valve includes a tail portion that physically contacts the valve housing. In particular, the tail is com-

pressed by a needleless luer. When the luer is removed from the housing, the tail relaxes to its original position and urges the valve back into a sealed position.

Because valve 100A is tail-less, less material is required to manufacture the valve and also less material manufacture the housing (e.g., housing 210) that surrounds valve. As a result, cost is reduced to manufacture the tail-less valve and associated needleless valve assembly.

Moreover, less force is required to deform the valve into an unsealed position as compared to a conventional valve that includes a tail.

Additionally, the height of the valve is reduced. As a result, the housing to encase the valve is also reduced. As such, the housing may include a lower volume (e.g., volume 330) as compared to housings of conventional needleless valve assemblies. Therefore, less fluid is required to properly prime and/or flush the housing.

Valve 100A includes, among other things, body 110, top surface 120, compression feature 130A, internal cavity 132A and retaining flange 140.

Top surface 120 is configured to seal a port of a housing, which will be described in detail below. Top surface 120 is continuous and does not include (or does not require) any broken portions. For example, top surface 120 is a continuous feature that does not include a slit, cut, hole, etc. In particular, top surface 120 does not require a split septum.

Top surface 120 is a smooth unbroken surface. As such, when top surface is swabbed, pathogens are readily removed and the surface is properly sanitized.

Retaining flange 140 is for retaining valve 100A within housing 210. It should be appreciated that valve 100A may be retained within the housing by various retaining features and mechanisms that are compatible for proper and secure retention.

Compression feature 130A is a wall with a thickness that is greater, as compared, to the wall thickness proximate the thick wall. It should be noted that a compression feature, as described herein, is any physical feature or combination of physical features that controls or directs the compression/collapse of the valve. For example, compression feature 130A, because it has a greater wall thickness, will cause body 110 to compress in an area with a thinner wall thickness (or an area away from compression feature 130A). Also, the combination of compression feature 130A and cavity 132 may facilitate in the controlled location of the compression of valve 100A.

Compression feature 130B is a through hole or cavity through the entire body. As such, valve 110B will readily collapse or compress in the area of compression feature 130B.

Compression feature 132C is an amorphous and asymmetrical cavity extending from a bottom surface up towards top surface 120. As such, valve 110C will readily collapse or compress in the area of compression feature 132C.

It should be appreciated that various compression features can be, but are not limited to, asymmetric along a center cross-section of said body, off-set along a center cross-section of said body, etc.

FIG. 2 depicts needleless valve assembly 200 in a closed or sealed position. That is, valve 100C, in a relaxed and natural position, is seated in housing 210 via retaining flange 140. In particular, the peripheral outer surface of valve 100C seals against inner wall 212 such that port 214 is fluidly sealed. That is, fluid is unable to pass through port 214 (in either direction).

In various embodiments, needleless valve assembly 200 can be attached or fluidly connected to a catheter or a

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stop-cock. Needleless valve assembly **200** may be integrated with other valving mechanisms, such as a stop cock.

Valves **100A-C** may be comprised of any material that is conducive for proper sealing and controlled deformation and an ability to naturally spring back to its natural position. For example, valves may be comprised of silicone.

FIG. **3** depicts a cross-sectional view of needleless valve assembly **300**. Needleless device **350** (e.g., a needleless syringe) is forced into port **314** such the valve (e.g., valves **100A-C**) is deformed. For clarity and brevity, the displacement of top surface **320** is shown during unsealing of port **314**. However, the compressed or deformed body of the valve within housing **310** is not shown.

Needleless device **350** displaces the head of valve downward along inner wall **312**. Once top surface **320** is positioned within shoulder **316** (which has a greater diameter than the diameter at inner wall **312**) then the seal is broken and fluid flow is able to occur. In one embodiment, top surface **320** is planar and/or tilted (at an angle with respect to the tip of the needleless device) based on the compression feature (e.g., compression features **130A-C**) of the body of the valve.

Fluid is able to flow in direction **340** from needleless device **350**, around top surface **320** and through housing **310** to the patient. It should be appreciated that housing **310** and/or the valve include ports or channels (not shown) that allow the fluid to pass entirely through needleless valve assembly **300**.

In one embodiment, fluid flow may occur in the opposite direction. For example, blood is drawn from the patient into volume **330** around the valve and top surface **320** into a needleless syringe.

When needleless device **350** is removed from needleless valve assembly **300**, the valve relaxes to its original position such that top surface reseals port **314**.

FIG. **4** depicts a cross-sectional view of needleless valve assembly **400**. Needleless valve assembly **400** is similar to needleless valve assembly **300**, as described above. In one embodiment, top surface **420** is deformed in a “V-shape” when the needleless device pushes down on top surface **420** and the valve is deformed such that the port is unsealed. In particular, top surface **420** is deformed into the “V-shape” based on the compression feature (e.g., compression features **130A-C**) of the body of the valve. As such, fluid is able to flow in direction **440** from the needleless device, around top surface **420** and through the housing to the patient. It should be appreciated that the housing and/or the valve include ports or channels (not shown) that allow the fluid to pass entirely through needleless valve assembly **400**.

In various embodiments, top surface **420** can be deformed into any non-planar shape such the seal is broken and fluid is able to flow through needleless valve assembly **400**.

It should be appreciated that embodiments, as described herein, can be utilized or implemented alone or in combination with one another. While the present invention has been described in particular embodiments, it should be appreciated that the present invention should not be construed as limited by such embodiments, but rather construed according to the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A needleless valve assembly comprising:

a housing and a compressible valve body disposed therein for controlling a fluid flow through the needleless valve assembly, the valve body comprising:

a head having a distal end and a proximal end, and an inner surface forming a compression feature comprising a first cavity extending within the valve body

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between the distal end of the head and the proximal end of the head, the first cavity located offset from a central longitudinal axis of the valve body, and the distal end of the head comprising a continuous top surface; and

a retaining flange coupled to the proximal end of the head, the retaining flange defining a proximal most end of the valve body and comprising a second cavity that extends from the proximal most end of the valve body up to the proximal end of the head, the second cavity being apart from the first cavity by a wall of the valve body, wherein the retaining flange extends radially outward from the central longitudinal axis of the valve body;

wherein the compression feature is positioned offset from the retaining flange along the central longitudinal axis, and the compression feature is configured to control how the valve body is compressed to permit the fluid flow through the needleless valve assembly.

2. The needleless valve assembly of claim 1, wherein the continuous top surface is non-planar during the fluid flow through the needleless valve assembly.

3. The needleless valve assembly of claim 1, wherein the continuous top surface is planar during the fluid flow through the needleless valve assembly.

4. The needleless valve assembly of claim 1, wherein the continuous top surface is tilted with respect to a top surface of the housing during the fluid flow through the needleless valve assembly.

5. The needleless valve assembly of claim 1, wherein the continuous top surface is deformed in a V-shape during the fluid flow through the needleless valve assembly.

6. The needleless valve assembly of claim 1, wherein the continuous top surface does not require a slit.

7. The needleless valve assembly of claim 1, wherein the compression feature is positioned radially inward from the retaining flange.

8. The needleless valve assembly of claim 1, wherein the compression feature is off-set along a center cross-section of the valve body.

9. The needleless valve assembly of claim 1, wherein the first cavity extends from the proximal end of the head toward the continuous top surface.

10. A compressible valve body for controlling a fluid flow through a compressible needleless valve assembly, the valve body comprising:

a head having a distal end and a proximal end, and a compression feature defined by an inner surface of the head forming a first cavity extending through the valve body between the distal end of the head and the proximal end of the head, the first cavity located offset from a central longitudinal axis of the valve body, and the distal end of the head comprising a continuous top surface; and

a retaining flange coupled to the proximal end of the head, the retaining flange defining a proximal most end of the valve body and comprising a second cavity that extends from the proximal most end of the valve body up to the proximal end of the head, the second cavity being apart from the first cavity by a wall of the valve body, wherein the retaining flange extends radially outward from the central longitudinal axis of the valve body;

wherein the compression feature is positioned offset from the retaining flange along the central longitudinal axis, and the compression feature is configured to control how the valve is compressed to permit the fluid flow through the needleless valve.

11. The compressible valve body of claim 10, wherein the continuous top surface is non-planar during the fluid flow through the needleless valve assembly.

12. The compressible valve body of claim 10, wherein the continuous top surface is planar during the fluid flow 5 through the needleless valve assembly.

13. The compressible valve body of claim 10, wherein the continuous top surface is tilted relative to a plane defined by the retaining flange during the fluid flow through the needleless valve assembly. 10

14. The compressible valve body of claim 10, wherein the continuous top surface is deformed in a V-shape during the fluid flow through the needleless valve assembly.

15. The compressible valve body of claim 10, wherein the continuous top surface does not require a slit. 15

16. The compressible valve body of claim 10, wherein the compression feature is positioned radially inward from the retaining flange.

17. The compressible valve body of claim 10, wherein the compression feature is off-set along a center cross-section of 20 the valve body.

18. The compressible valve body of claim 10, wherein the first cavity extends from the proximal end of the head toward the continuous top surface.

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